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SLOWLY BUT SURELY THE GERMANS ADVANCE

TROOPS MARCHING WESTWARD FROM BRUSSELS TOWARD COAST

\$40,000,000 TAX ON BRUSSELS

German General Imposes Heavy War Tax on City of Brussels

(By Associated Press.)
The German forces are practically investing the fortified city of Namur with a large, operating against it with heavy artillery. The city situated at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre rivers, is noted for its tenacity in holding off the enemy, many times having withstood for long periods sieges by the French and the English and Dutch.

Having taken Brussels, German cavalry and an army corps of infantry are reported moving westward on both banks of the Meuse. Whether it is the intention of the Germans to proceed to Antwerp or to cut their way through into France is not known, but it is believed Antwerp is their present objective. About 15 miles northwest of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent, have been occupied by the Prussians.

An official dispatch issued in Berlin declares the Baltic free of hostile ships. Austria has called other line of reservists to the colors.

London, August 22.—2 a. m.—Little has become known of the operations early in the week which put the German army between the Belgian forces and their French allies and enabled the Germans to occupy Brussels.

It is believed the Germans brought up strong forces behind their cavalry screen and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire to Antwerp. Whether the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known.

Intentions Are Unknown.
No information is available as to whether the Germans intend to devote themselves to reducing Antwerp or to an endeavor to force their way southward into Europe.

It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of 150,000 men, who still are in or around Antwerp. The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied Alost, 15 miles northwest of Brussels and Wetteren, 8 miles southeast of Ghent, and apparently intend to overrun the whole of northern Belgium to the sea.

Cavalry patrols have been as far as Mechlin (Malles) fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp and it may be heard before long that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Bruges and possibly Ostend.

If this is their decision, however, a clear invasion of France through Belgium must be much longer delayed. The German general has imposed a war tax of \$40,000,000 on the city of Brussels.

London, August 22.—2.30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, en route to the frontier, has sent the following account of the German entry into Brussels:

"By seven o'clock in the morning the city was surrounded by German cavalry, which systematically seized the railway and telegraph offices and posted pickets at the cross road. When this envelopment was completed a full German army corps (Continued on Page 5.)

AMERICANS ARE TO BE ASSISTED

Relief for Stranded Ones in Foreign Countries Has Now Been Provided

(By Associated Press.)
Arrangements virtually were completed today by the national board of relief to transfer to Americans in England all funds deposited to their credit at the state and treasury departments.

Negotiations by cable led to an announcement tonight that the Bank of England will make payments in gold to Americans with proper credentials. The payments will be drawn against deposits made with the branch bank in Canada. The board will deposit gold to cover the payments to be made in the Ottawa branch.

To date about \$1,500,000 has been deposited in the government departments here for Americans abroad. The French government has notified the state department that it will arrange to move all Americans now in Switzerland to French seaports. It is estimated there are 10,000 Americans in Switzerland and it was said their transfer to seaports has lightened one of the board's burdens.

Secretary McAdoo today decided to deposit \$5,000 with the assistant United States treasurer at New York to aid destitute Americans who reach that port from Europe. J. L. Wilmett chief clerk of the treasury and its representative abroad in the relief work, has cabled that the situation is well in hand. Mr. Wilmett, preparing to leave for Holland, placed \$300,000 at the disposal of the American ambassador in London and \$100,000 with army paymasters in the relief work.

Reports reaching the board indicate there are about two thousand Americans in Italy but that the Italian-American trans-Atlantic service probably will be resumed immediately. Americans in Germany now are able to get into Holland and thence to England. The American consul at Bern, Switzerland, cabled the state department today as follows:

Financial situation easier for emigrating travelers cheques, and letters of credit. Owing to continuous change of residence of Americans and many departures for Italy and France and England, great difficulty is experienced in finding the person about whom inquiry has been made."

The American consul at Cologne, Germany, cabled that it is impossible to find many Americans about whom inquiry has been made as most of them have left for North Germany.

The American consul general at Dresden reported that many Africans about whom inquiry has been made have never reached there. He added:

"All Americans in Germany positively are safe."

GOVERNMENT WILL ASSUME RISKS

Insurance For Vessels of American Registry Will Be Handled By Government

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 21.—Government war risk insurance for vessels of American registry during the European war seemed assured tonight after the senate had passed a bill to create a bureau of risk insurance in the treasury department and appropriate \$5,000,000 to cover losses. The measure passed the senate after a short debate and is expected to encounter no serious opposition when it is urged in the house tomorrow by Chairman Alexander F. Marchant, of the marine committee.

The senate changed the bill slightly. One amendment would make it mandatory upon the president to terminate the insurance bureau when necessary to its disappearance. Another would provide that the rate of insurance for ships and cargoes should be made on the basis of the war risk of neutrals rather than of belligerents. Senator Lane's amendment to have the government insurance officers and seamen of the ship against risks of war defeated, as one Senator Lewis is to extend to crews of American merchant men the pension provisions of the navy.

Senator Clarke of the commerce committee and Representative Alexander conferred again today over the proposed plan of the government to organize a corporation for the purchase of ships to aid in the restoration of foreign commerce.

The suggestions for carrying out this idea have not been embodied into a bill, but Senator Clarke has in preparation a tentative draft which he may submit to the commerce committee tomorrow.

Representative Alexander also is preparing to submit the plan to his committee as soon as it is in a tangible form. Opposition to the plan is based on the belief that private capital will come forth in sufficient amounts to take care of the shipping emergency. The government plan, however, is to be ready in case private capital fails.

Troops Are Active

Toronto, Aug. 21.—Toronto's three infantry regiments tomorrow will send nearly 3,000 men to the Valcartier camp. The Forty-eighth Highlanders will be 850 strong; the Grenadier detachment 350 strong and the Queen's Own, will entrain 350 strong.

SOLEMN RITES ARE OBSERVED

ABSOLUTION FOR POPE IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL AT ROME

BODY EMBALMED

Old Method Discarded and Fluid Injected Into Arteries That Will Preserve Body

(By Associated Press.)
Rome, Aug. 21.—Born by red uniformed members of the Sedalia, who when he was alive carried him in Sedan chairs, the body of Pope Pius X, dressed in pontifical robes and miter with the other emblems of his sacred office lying beside him, was taken today to the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Peter's, where the solemn rites of absolution were performed.

Thousands had previously visited the throne room, where the body lay to look on the face of the dead pontiff and many wove themselves into the procession from the throne room to the chapel. The procession was headed by the bearers of the massive silver pontifical cross, twenty cardinals and patriarchs, bishops, priests and papal and court chamberlain and members of the Swiss Noble and Palatine Guards in their multi-colored uniforms. The scene was an impressive one.

Under the glare of the candles in the chapel could be seen the tear-dimmed eyes of Prelate, priest, layman and papal guards. Especially affected were the bearers of the body of the Pope.

The body was embalmed today prior to its removal to the chapel for the ceremony of absolution. Instead of the antiquated method of removing the viscera and preserving it in a vase in the church of St. Vincent near the Quirinal, a fluid which is claimed will preserve the body perfectly was injected into the arteries.

The late Pope's only brother, Angelo Sarto, arrived in Rome today. From a handsome elderly person, grief had changed him to a broken, old man. Great affection existed between the brothers and when Angelo entered the mortuary chamber today and the dead pontiff did not answer his customary greeting, he fell to his knees at the body, sobbing aloud. There he knelt for an hour, praying, the tears meanwhile streaming down his face, as sobs convulsed his frame. Kindly hands finally lifted the sorrowful man and led him from the death chamber to the appointment of his sisters.

Mourning throughout Rome continued today. All the theatres, moving picture shows and other amusement places remained closed. Thousands gathered at St. Peter's Square last night and remained there, some in prayer, until broad daylight when a violent thunderstorm drove them away.

DE PALMA WON COBE CUP RACE

Broke All Former Records in 305 Mile Race at Elgin, Illinois

(By Associated Press.)
Elgin, Ill., August 21.—Ralph de Palma, hard pressed by Gil Anderson, won the Cobe cup race today, finishing the 305 miles in 4:05:00.1, an average of 73.6 miles an hour. Anderson finished forty four seconds later, followed by Mulford in 4:08:16 and Oldfield in 4:15:23.

DePalma won the 1913 event when his average speed was 68.8 miles an hour. His fastest lap today was 6:05 an average of 82.5 miles an hour. Only nine of the twenty-two drivers who started finished.

Spencer Wishart took the pace early and led without accident until the 21st lap when he blew a tire. DePalma might have taken the lead then, but for a similar accident. With a seemingly safe lead in the twenty-sixth lap, Wishart's fuel tank started to leak and finally forced him from the race.

Anderson had crept up on the leaders and shortly after Wishart's accident, passed dePalma. From then on it was a drivers' race. Anderson could not get the lead from his opponent, but his hard drive forced dePalma into a race that lowered records for many laps.

OLD PAPER FILED

Document Will Probably Take Place of a Valid Will

Washington, Aug. 21.—A "testamentary paper" written sixteen years ago by the late Associate Justice Lurton, of the supreme court was presented today to the registrar of wills. The document bequeaths all of the late justice's estate, real and personal to his wife, Fannie Owen Lurton, and names her sole executrix. It was said a petition would be filed with the district court, asking that the document be declared a valid will.

The paper, written in the form of a will, made no mention of the value of the justice's estate. He owned a residence and various other property in Washington.

MAY USE CODE ON GERMAN WIRELESS

Plan Will Be Submitted To German Ambassador For Approval

Messages To Be Censored

Has Been Isolated

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, August 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan virtually have decided to what extent the United States government shall endeavor to enforce neutrality at cable offices and wireless stations in the jurisdiction of this country.

No censorship on cables and modification of the present strict supervision of wireless is contemplated in a plan that will be submitted tomorrow by Secretary Bryan to Haniel von Haimhausen, German chargé d'affaires. Should the German government approve the new suggestion it will be promptly put into effect.

The plan would permit the sending of code messages at the Sayville, L. I., wireless station by the German government or any other government but an American naval officer would be retained in charge to prohibit unneutral messages.

Since the order prohibiting code messages of all kinds from leaving the coast wireless stations, the German government has lost its cable to the United States. It has found itself isolated from the world and protested against the embargo. In wrestling with the question, officials and international lawyers have been trying to find a solution that would give Germany a means of communication on a parity with England, which has had uninterrupted cable communication from the United States.

At first it was contended and virtually decided that the American government should apply equal censorship on cables and wireless. The point was debated in cabinet councils, however, and the conclusion was reached that the cable did not stand in the same relation to the wireless. It was realized, however, that to censor cables would mean a stupendous undertaking and could not interfere with England's cable communication through Canada.

England protested also against a possible censoring of the cable, claiming that Germany could cut the cables at sea. It finally was determined that the United States protect itself against the unusual use of wireless stations, which is no physical means for belligerents to interfere with wireless messages when once sent from a neutral station.

BLEASE IS COMING

Will Speak From the Court House Steps This Evening

Special to The Intelligencer.
Columbia, August 21.—The governor address about 1,700 voters from the capitol steps this evening. He made the usual charges against his enemies. He goes to Spartanburg tomorrow to deliver several addresses, and will conclude the week with a speech from the court house steps in Anderson, Saturday night.

Officers of the Ivernia said five cargo red German vessels were brought into Gibraltar while they were there, two were passenger boats and the others freighters.

Two steamships left for Europe tonight—the White Star liner Canopic, for Naples, with nearly 1,000 passengers, including Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell, on their way to Rome, and the Fabre liner Germania, with between 300 and 400 French reservists for Marseilles.

Munitious of War Lost by Germany Since War Began As Reported

London, August 21.—10.12 p. m.—In a dispatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses as printed in the Paris Matin:

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege.
"Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes, August 11.
"Six cannon taken by the French at Othian, near Spincourt, August 12.
"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeck, Alsace, August 12.
"Twenty-four cannon taken by theussians at Stallapohenen, East Prussia, August 17.
"Twelve cannon taken by the Russians at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, August 17.
"Besides the pieces of field artillery a number of pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and 19 motor wagons were captured."

JAPAN LEARNS OUR ATTITUDE

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ULTIMATUM RECEIVED

INTENTIONS GOOD

Ambassador Gives Assurances Contemplated Moves Will Be Made Known

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, August 21.—Japan has received from the United States formal declaration of policy bearing on Japan's delivery to Germany of the ultimatum demanding the surrender of the latter country of the territory of Kiao-Chow.

The American government's attitude was outlined in reply to assurances Foreign Minister Kato had given to Ambassador Guthrie, according to advices from Tokio saying the integrity of China would be preserved. Regrets Expressed.

While regretting that differences had arisen between Japan and Germany, the United States pointed out that it must refrain from expressing an opinion on the merits of the ultimatum, especially since the ultimatum might lead to war. The United States took occasion, however, in a friendly and diplomatic way to place on record its understanding of the situation, as follows:

"First, that Japan's purpose was not to seek territorial aggrandizement in China.
"Second, that Japan had promised to restore the territory of Kiao-Chow to China, maintaining the integrity of that republic and acting in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, one of whose objects is the preservation of the commercial interests of all powers in China and the principle of equal opportunity to all.

"Third, that in case of disturbances in the interior of China growing out of the unsettled state of affairs in the far east, Japan, as a matter of course, would consult the United States before taking steps beyond boundaries of the territory of Kiao-Chow."

This last procedure, it was pointed out to Japan, follows in natural sequence the arrangement consummated at the time of the Boxer rebellion between Japan and the United States, whereby the armed forces of this government were allied with those of other nations in the march on Peking for the safeguard of foreign legations and missions.

GERMAN SHIP IS NEAR N. Y.

LINERS REPORT A WARSHIP LURKING NEAR THE COAST

A FALSE ALARM

(By Associated Press.)
New York, August 21.—While discrediting reports that a German warship, said to be the Karlsruhe, lurked off New York's port, R. L. Nosworthy, acting British consul general, today notified every steamship company operating a trans-Atlantic service out of this harbor to have its captains confer with him before taking their vessels out of port, so he might advise them of the location of the British warships and other ships on the Atlantic.

Incoming liners have reported a British warship off this harbor during the past week and Consul Nosworthy said he could not believe that the Karlsruhe had come to New York waters. The Karlsruhe some time ago engaged in a half hour exchange of shots with the British cruiser Bristol off Bermuda.

SHIP SEEN SAID TO BE BRITISH MAN OF WAR BUT EXTREME CAUTION IS USED

The latest definite word, of the presence of a German warship on the American side of the Atlantic came day when the Italian freighter, Iperion, arriving from Naples, said she sighted the German auxiliary cruiser Friedrich Wilhelm der Grosse, in mid-ocean August 12.

Captain Benison, of the Cunard steamship Ivernia, which arrived here tonight from Mediterranean ports, by way of Boston told a story which tended to confirm the general belief that a British cruiser and not the Karlsruhe is the warship which the incoming liners have sighted.

A False Alarm.
The Ivernia, flying the British flag, was on Fire Island at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a warship suddenly appeared off in the northwest. Capt. Benison did not then know her nationality and turned toward the Long Island shore in order to get within the three mile neutrality limit. Later it developed that the cruiser was British. Captain Benison refused to tell her name.

The cruiser was conveying the steamer Naragansett to this port as the Ivernia neared the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The Naragansett left New York this morning with a cargo of oil for London. Why she was returning was not to be learned tonight.

Germans Advancing; Levied \$40,000,000 War Tax on Brussels

Paris, August 21.—11 p. m.—An official statement issued tonight says:
"Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery fire opened toward noon. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of action at Namur."
"German cavalry forces passed through Brussels today going westward. They were followed later by an army corps."
"A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German general."
"The retreat of the Belgians continued today without incident. As already announced after conquering the frontier, our troops advanced into Lorraine along a front extending in the Donan mountain to Chotea Salians. They drove the Germans back into the valley of the Sella river and the marshy district and our advance guard reached Deime, Dieuze and Morhange."
"Yesterday several German army corps made a vigorous counter."
(Continued on Page Seven.)